QUEEN VICTORIA THWARTED.

naught Chief of the Army.

Special Cable Desputch to Tun Sun.

LONDON, July 17.-It has been clearly indi-

cated this week to Queen Victoria that the re-

cent demonstrations of affection toward her-

self do not extend to all her family. She had

set her heart upon the appointment of her son

the Duke of Connaught, as Commander-in-Chief

of the British army. A couple of years ago, as a

step toward the realization of this hope, she

joined in a little scheme by which her dearly

beloved cousin, the old Duke of Cambridge, was

fired out of the post, to his great astonishment

and publicly expressed indignation. The con-

ditions of tenure were at the same time altered,

for four years.

in-Chief.

generalship,

cently:

R. S. V. P.

sion on next Monday.

cause a change in the rules.

and Lord Wolseley became Commander-in-Chief

The present trouble has arisen from the fact

that Sir Redvers Butler, Adjutant-General, is

about to retire in accordance with the regula-

tions. In ordinary course he would be suc-

ceeded by Quartermaster-General Sir Evelyn

Wood, who in turn would become Commander

Desiring to secure the Duke of Connaught's

earlier accession to the supreme command the Queen suggested to Lord Salisbury that her son

should now be appointed Adjutant-General, and

there is no doubt that the Premier complacently

consented to this arrangement, and that the

Minister of War, Lord Lansdowns, also agreed

The way was thus prepared. An innecent

little paragraph was set in circulation with a

view to ascertain how the great British public

and the military caste would take it. Then

The suggestion that the Queen's son should be

Adjutant-General has elicited a howl of indig-

nation that is really surprising, seeing that the

Duke is not at all a bad soldier, and is a charm-

ing man. Even the faithful Times has espoused

the cause of the malcontents, and the ill-bred

radical newspapers, as might have been fore-

seen, have made nasty remarks about the Duke's

Clearly the Queen will have to shandon the

scheme so near her heart, and, in due course, we shall be officially told that there never was the

least intention of superseding Sir Evelyn Wood.

The incident is instructive as demonstrating the

imits of monarchical authority in this country

and the power of public opinion. The Prince of

"MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS."

some Abourdities in the Commons Held Up to

the Public Gase.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUS.

LONDON, July 17 .- The House of Commons is

in a fair way of earning the reputation of being

the most absurd of modern English institution

Yesterday it made itself ridiculous by solemnly

secturing a snivelling usurer who won this

proud notoriety by refusing to answer some

committeeman's questions. At the same time

it stultifled itself by declining to use its authori-

ty against a man of influence who similarly

To-day another function of this dignified

"Mother of Parliaments" has been held up to public ridicule. A gentleman who has not the

pleasure of the acquaintance of the M. P. con-

cerned sends to the newspapers a copy of the following engraved card which he received re-

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Sinclair request the pleasure of

Captain and Mrs. Kindersley's company to tea on the terrace of the House of Commons on Monday, 19th July, meeting at the Central Hall at 6:20 P. M.

This means that the new Conservative mem-ber representing the Essex district has issued

tions to a large number of his friend

constituents to a big reception which his wife and he will hold in the lobbies and on the ter-

race of the House of Commons while it is in sec-

The privilege the members enjoy of inviting

their friends to the terrace and certain other

precincts of the House while it is in session has recently been scandalously abused. Perhaps

this last step will excite sufficient ridicule to

ENGLAND WILL NOT TRUST IT.

The South Africa Company Won't Be Permitted

to Manage Rhodesia Alone.

Special Cable Despatch to Tun Sur.

LONDON, July 17.-There is a good deal of spec-

ulation regarding the Government's purposes as to the South Africa Company. It is indicated,

with some show of authority, that Mr. Cham-

berlain will demand a complete change of the

personnel of the Board of Directors. The for-

fetture of the charter, of course, was long ago

nipotent in England, are far too strong for that,

shall no longer be ornamental, like the Duke of

Abercorn and his colleagues, but men of busi

ness. It is prepared to name several gentlemen

Informal conferences have been held in the

oast few weeks between representatives of the

Government and Lord Rothschild. It is re-

ported that the latter has agreed to the nomina

tion of Mr. Alfred Rothschild to the board. The

Government will insist upon the modification of

the charter to the extent of placing the admir

istration of the country in the hands of im-

COOGAN HAS CROKER TO DINNER.

sent by Tammany, He Says, to Ask if Croker

Will Bun for Mayor.

Special Cubis Desputch to THE SUS.

LONDON, July 17.-Mr. James J. Coogan ar-

rived here to-day and is at the Hotel Cecil,

where he this evening gave a dinner in honor of

Mr. Coogan says that he is commissioned by

Tammany Hall to ask Mr. Croker whether he

will accept the nomination for Mayor of Greater

New York. He declines to say yet how the ne-

Mr. Coogan has been a candidate for Mayor himself, and knows all the arguments to use. He was one of the men who waited on Mr. Croker prior to the latter's departure from New York for England, and asked him "on behalf of

he business men and properly owners of New York city," to be the Democratic candidate for

THIRTY MEN OVERWHELMED.

Buriad Under a Mud Slide in the De Beers

Dinmond Mine.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUX

CAPE Town, July 17 .- A mud rush that occur

red to-day in the De Beers mine at Kimberley

entombed several Europeans and fifty natives,

feared that the others have perished.

Twenty of the men were rescued, but it is

HE DECIDES TO GO SLOW.

The Duke of Norfolk Thinks Better of His

Threat to Discharge Two Clerks.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 17 .- The telegraph clerks of the

Post Office Department having decided to ballot

to determine whother they should refuse to work

overtime, the Duke of Norfolk, Postmaster-Gen-

eral, yesterday ordered the Chairman and Soc-

retary of the Telegraph Clerks' Association to

disayow complicity in the issuance of ballot

papers and to apologize for their breach of disci-

demand of the Postmaster-General, and to day

they were summoned before the Duke of Nor-

folk, who informed them that the department

would take no further action in the matter.

Both of these officers declined to accome

pline, under pain of auspension.

or membership in the board.

Mr. Richard Croker.

gotiations are progressing.

The Government desires that the directors

abandoned. "Vested interests," which are

is, has doubtless made a note of it.

Wales, shrewd, tactful man of the world as he

quickly came the disillusion.

For New York and Its Vicinity:

Showers: variable winds.

## VOL. LXIV .- NO. 321.

# TURKEY'S WILY SULTAN.

NOBCDY KNOWS YET WHAT HE WILL FINALLY DO.

His Promise to Give Up Thomaly Been Ret. Inspire Confidence in England-But M. Manstaux Thinks the Sultan Will Reep His word and M. Meline Believes the Concert Has Saved Europe from a Ceneral War.

Special Cable Desputches to THE SUS.

LONDON, July 17,-There is no reliable information available regarding the course of the Sultan on Eastern affairs. Reports from Constantinople continue to be sangume one day and despairing the next; and it is safe to say that nobody will know the nature of the solution of the crisis in advance of the event itself.

Least of all can the declarations of the Sultan himself, be they defiant or conciliatory, be taken as any indication of his real purpose. It is cer-tain, of course, that he will insist upon his claim to Thessaly as long as there is any possibility of success, short of an actual resort to force against Europe.

His most earnest protestations no longer command any respect or credence from the Ambassadors or the public. Even his unconditional promise to evacuate Thessaly would carry no weight, and England now refuses to believe anything short of the fact itself. Few believe he has yet exhausted his powers of procras

Paris, July 17.—The Chamber of Deputies held two sittings to-day, both being occupied by discussions of the Eastern question. MM. Boyce and Cochin criticised the attitude of the Govern-M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs,

replied that the European concert had maintained the territorial status quo and triumphed in defence of the ideas of justice and humanity. The question of indemnity once settled, Turkey would withdraw from Thessaly and accept the frontier proposed by the Ambassadors. Premier Meline, replying to a remark by M.

Goblet, said that the policy of the concert had been safety. Without that policy there would have been a general conflagration. Peace once signed, the powers would guarantee Cretan omy and measures of administrative re-

The Government's declarations were approved by a vote of 334 to 114.

### THE NULTAN ENRAGED.

France Declines to Receive an Appointee to the Ottoman Embassy at Paris. Special Cable Desputch to THE SUR.

LONDON, July 17.-Private advices from Con stantinople declare that nothing has so exasperated the Suitan recently as the news, which has only just now come out, of the refusal of the French Government to receive Nedjib Melhame Bey as councillor of the Ottoman Embassy in Paris. His Majesty feels strongly that what is good enough for him ought to be good enough for a wretched republican Government. But he vill certainly have to swallow his feelings, for M. Hanotaux says he won't have Melhame at

The French Foreign Office has already had enough of Melhame. He used to loaf about the cafes of Tunis, cellting between times a violently ostensibly joined the young Turkish party, but in reality he was a spy on the movemen the attempt to make him councillor of the emmerely a reward for his services Under all the circumstances the appointment of such a man to the Paris embassy is a pretty impudent piece of business, and an intimation to that effect has been conveyed to the Sultan.

### THE PACIFIC CABLE.

ft Will Be Controlled by the Eastern Telegraph Company... The Colonies Will Murmur. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 17.-Reference was made in this correspondence a couple of months ago to the fact that the cable octopus, the Eastern Telegraph Company, had one of its heavy arms upon the Pacific cable project. When the sch of laying a cable between Vancouver and Australia was first mooted the Eastern Telegraph Company swore that the thing should not be done. The proposed cable threatened one its most profitable monopolies and promised to re-lease the British colonists from the thralldom under which they had long groaned. So the Eastern set to work in the usual fashion to

strangle the infant enterprise.

When Mr. Chamberlain became Secretary of the Colonies he developed a keen interest in this cable scheme, and under his fostering influence it revived. The Eastern Company brought all the vast political influence which it unforossesses to bear upon the Government, and if a weak man had been in the Colo nial Office the machinations of the company undoubtedly would have been successful. Mr. Chamberlain, however, put his back up, and the Eastern Company was compelled to change

It has not been possible yet to ascertain exactly what has occurred, but it is certain that there has been a secret deal of some kind, for the Eastern is now enthusiastically supporting the Pacific cable project, and this means that it has secured the control of it. This will be bad news for Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. Those important States have joined England in the necessary guarantees, and it is likely that they will want to know what is the use of spending their money upon something which will merely confirm the existing extortionate monopoly.

### GERMAN DESPOTISM.

A Man Gets Into Trouble for Speaking Lightly of a Stattrond By-Law.

Special Cable Despatch to Tun SUR. LONDON, July 17.—The rank despotism of the Government of Germany is well illustrated this week by a case based upon the fact that it is nothing short of treasonable to criticise the callroad regulations of the country, no matter how absurd they are. A Frankfort man who was travelling in a sleeping car of the Eastern express charged the guard to wake him at a particular station. The guard forgot the pas senger and he was carried beyond his destina tion. He demanded that the station inspecto give him a free ticket back. The claim was disllowed on the strength of a by-law declaring

bility if a passenger passes his destination The Frankfort man pointed out that the bylaw obviously relates to ordinary carriages, not to sleeping cars. He had not paid extra for berth in the sleeping car in order to listen to

that the railway authorities take no respons

the names of stations throughout the night. He wrote to the Royal Prussian Railroad that its law was nonsense and did not meet the facts of modern travelling. The Royal Railroad replied with an injunction for libel, it being treasonable to speak of his Majesty's by-laws as

The rash Frankfort man escaped punishment by a provident loophole regarding the "protection of just interests," but he is still awaiting the return of his fare.

### PANAMA CANAL SCANDAL.

Dr. Hers is Expected to Tell All He Enews About It on Thursday.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUE.

Paris, July 17.—The Panama Commission has decided to go to Bournemouth, England, in a body on Thursday next and interrogate Dr. Cornelius Herz, the Panama lobbyist.
Dr. Herz has promised to furnish a complete statement of the Panama Canal scandal.

Riker's Drug Store Has Memoved alld is now open for business at southwest corner of oth av. and sid at.—Adv.

### IN PROSPERITY'S SWEEP. The Public Opposes Her Wish to Make Con-

WESTERN STATES ON THE HIGH ROAD TO GOOD TIMES.

ted Showing of Mortgages Cleared -Money Goes Bogging-Reenemy and Good Farming Methods Have Brought About a Bevelution-Bairy and Cattle-Raising Bring Rich Rowards-This Year's Crops Large. SEATTLE, Wash., July 17.-For the first time

n several years there is much idle money in Washington. This state of affairs is due in a great measure to the excellent crops of 1896 and to the prospects of still better crops in 1897. All the wheat belts of the State, including the Big Bend of the Columbia, the Palouse country, the southwestern part of the State, and Skagit and Whatcom counties, will produce, it is estimated, at least one-third more than ever before, and the first step of the farmers will be to raise the mortgages of their farms.

lebt of the farmers of Washington, said C. E. Vilas of the Washington National Building, Loan and Investment Association of Washington, "will be decreased at least 25 per

cent. by this year's crop."

R. P. Latimer of Dexter, Horton & Co. says that a reduction of 25 per cent. on debts for the last three years is a low figure. The estimates are that the farmers will gain \$10,000,000 from the crops of 1897.

Jacob Furth, President of the Seattle National

Bank, says a great number of mortgages on farms have been paid off, and he has advices from the Big Bend to the effect that this year's crop is of the very best quality. A like condition exists in the Palouse country.

Levi Ankeny, banker, of Walla Walla, was in

cattle a few days ago, and said that Walla Walla had too much idle money. E. Cardin of J. Adams & Co. says the wheat crop will be the largest ever produced in Wash-

ington, amounting conservatively to about 18,000,000 bushels. The farmer will probably get 55 cents in eastern Washington and 70 cents at this port.

Seattle, owing to the opening of the Oriental trade, will handle six times as much grain as

ever before. Mr. Cardin says there will be better times this fall than in five years. Last year an east Washington farmer went to the Northwestern Bank in Spokane,
"Take my farm," he said. "I cannot pay the

The bank not only declined to do so, but gave im seed wheat. This year he will clear himself of debt and have a snug balance.

PORTLAND, Or., July 17.-The farmers of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, owing to the good price of wheat, have been enabled to pay off most of their mortgages, and this year will get almost entirely out of debt.

In Washington loan agents find their business greatly restricted on account of Populist legis lation. The late Legislature passed an act in creasing the amount of property exempt from execution, and abolishing the personal judgment clause in all mortgages, so that only the property mortgaged can be held for money oaned. In Oregon loan agents are not hindered in this manner, but they report a very slack de mand for money at the present time. BISMARCK, N. D., July 17 .- Inquiry amon

eading agents of loan companies develops the fact that few applicants for farm loans exist in comparison to former years, and hundreds of farm mortgages have been paid recently. The exact reduction of the mortgaged debt of the State would be impossible to ascertain without investigation of the records of each county, but the aggregate decrease will be large. This im-provement has come about through more scientific farming, greater attention to diversifeation of products, and the extension of the stock industry. The latter has assumed large proportions among small farmers in the last fev years than ever before. Applications for hun dreds of new brands have been filed with the ecretary of State. The raising and shipping of stock is the most profitable occupation of farmers, and not until recently has it been taken advantage of here.

The advance in the price of wool has been worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to the State. and nearly every farmer has a flock of sheep and receives part of the benefit. The new law allows enstedy of \$1,000,000 of the permanent school fund, to make loans on farm lands at a very low rate of interest, and it has not yet had an application for a loan from any farmer.

HELENA, Mont., July 17 .- Information obtained from loan agents and officials of this county is to the effect that the mortgage indebtedness is being gradually reduced, and that this process has been going on for some time. Farming settle ments are so small and widely separated that it is difficult to give their condition, although it is believed to be improving slowly. In the regions where stock growing is the chief industry the improvement is decidedly noticeable. Three years of plenty have put the sheep and cattle men in prime financial condition. The advance in wool this year has been particularly helpful for the sheep men, who have had two years of favorable conditions on the ranges.

The copper, gold, and coal mining camps of the State are working to their limit, and indebtedness will be gradually lessening in these camps. On the whole, the conditions of the State

DENVER, Col., July 17 .- Colorado has paid off debts approximating \$2,000,000 since the first of the year, and bankers report more money in their vaults than they can possibly find any use for. The First National Bank of Denver on the first of the month had \$10,000,000 in deposits, the greatest in the history of the institution, which is the oldest in the State. The managers say that they find less demand for oney than at any time since they embarked in business, and that the bank has simply become a place of deposit, owing to the prosper ous condition of the city and State, which p cludes a ready market for loans.

Never has there been so much loose money in the Western country, owing mainly to the inroduction of feeding, which has superseded the old-fashioned range system in live stock raising. Colorado farmers have embarked heavily in feeding of both beef and sheep, and have taken the place and the profits that formerly accrue to the corn growers. In the city there is a great deal of building going on through a desire to employ funds that would otherwise be idle. This takes away from the banks one of the most lucrative sources of loans, for building has al-

ways been carried on here on borrowed funds. Fruit growers who have scored one of the nost successful years in their history say that they do not want money, as the buyers are all too eager to get their crops to wait for the holders to move it. New York, Chicago, and St. Louis commission men are making advances that properly belong to the Colorado banks. They are taking the fruit on the ground, and as the value of that crop alone is estimated at es 000,000, the fate of the introduction of outside capital, it may be seen, is a serious handi-

on for the local holders of money. The mining world is not taking any money. and the bank rate, which has usually been held in Denver at from 10 to 12 per cent., has fallen to 5 and 6 per cent., with money begging for employment at those figures.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 17.-Investigations made here through local agencies and financial insti-tutions reveal the fact that Iowa farmers have been paying off rather than adding to their mortgages. Owners of unimproced les . . he principal borrowers. The farmers is an

a hard time of it last winter, due to the security of the corn crop and the death of \$25,000,000 worth of hogs of hog cholera. If those hogs had been fed to sell the surplus corn would be of much smaller bulk now, and prices would probably rule higher. During the last few weeks

corn in local stations has been quoted as high as 22 and 23 cents, this being in the places where farmers feed rather than sell their corn.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 18, 1897.-COPYRIGHT, 1897, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.-TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES.

There are few farmers who are behind on in terest payments on mortgages. Money was never more plentiful in Iowa than it is now for loaning purposes. The ruling prices for money are now 6 and 7 per cent., rarely 3 per cent., which is the legal rate. Some money in large quantities and on long time has been loaned on real estate security for 5 per cent., which was unbeard of until recently. There is a scramble among money lenders to pick up good loans. That Iowa mortgages are fewer now than they were a few years ago is admitted by all money lenders. The hard times have caused some peo-ple to go into debt, but there has been greater sconomy practised and there has been a desire to settle up and begin even with the good times that are felt all over Iowa to-day.

Stoux Falls, S. D., July 17.-The loan agents of Sioux Falls all agree that the last four years have been years of wonderful debt paying. D. L. McKinney said that \$50,000,000 would just about cover the aggregate of the debt liqui-dated in that time. When the hard times struck South Dakota four years ago people stopped going into debt, because they could find no one of whom to borrow. Then came an era of close economy, followed by a superhuman effort to get out of debt. For the last two years crops have been good, and for the last year have sold for a good price. The creamery industry has brought into the State \$3,000,000 a year, and live stock \$25,000,000.

Loan agents here are unable to place one half the amount they are willing to loan, even at a reduced rate of interest. Mark Russell, whose company has 1,500 loans in South Dakota, says that over 30 per cent, are paying up in full at maturity of the loans and most of the rest are making partial payments.

Figures from several counties show that where one mortgage has been recorded five have been paid. Some of the liquidation has been enforced through foreclosure, but this is on city property which was mortgaged in the days of inflation, There have been very few foreclosures on farm lands.

It is estimated that in 1897 the product from the South Dakota farms, including the live stock and creamery industries, will aggregate \$100,-000,000. This, distributed among 350,000 people is enough to give a comfortable living and, in addition to make a great inroad on their in-

St. Paul, Minn., July 17 .- The mortgage and loan business on farm lands in Minnesota has fallen off more than 50 per cent, during the last three years, principally in the last year and a half. Of all the loans that were in existence in Minnesota on farming lands three years ago the various concerns differ slightly on the percentage that has been paid. The lowest estimate places it at 10 per cent. and the highest at 25 per cent., while the average seems to be 10 to cent., while the average seems to be 10 to cent. The lowest estimate places it at 10 per cent. and the highest at 25 per cent., while the average seems to be 10 to cent. The lowest estimate places it at 10 per cent. and the highest at 25 per cent. While the average seems to be 10 to cent. The lowest estimate places it at 10 per cent. The it is taken into consideration that a vast amount of money was loaned in Minnesota during the boom times. It means that that much has been paid back over and above what has been borrowed. There have been practically no fore-

That the State has felt the pinch of hard imes was one of the great factors that kept the farmers from going further into debt. When the bottom fell out of the boom the farmer was the first man to take to the woods. He immediately cut his expenses and practised the closest economy. The farmer incurred no new

Although diversified farming has gone a great way toward relieving the Minnesota farmer of his debt, by farthe greatest factor has been the dairy interest. There are hundreds of creameries and half as many cheese factories in Minnesots, and the majority of them have been estab lished since 1892. The effect of the establishment of these creameries has been almost electrical. It has been the principal cause of the large payments of mortgage loans. At the end of the month the farmers get returns from the creameries. A great many of them, in fact almost all the larger creameries, are cooperative concerns, owned entirely by the farmers, who share the profits among themselves. In this manner they have always enough money to buy their groceries, clothing, and such necessary commodities of life, while on the farm they produce their own flour, vegetables, and meats. oats, corn, pork, and beef they realize a net profit, and it is this money that has been used to pay off the mortgages.
LITTLE Rock, Ark., July 17.—Although the

crops in part of Arkansas were cut short by drought last year, the people by economy are getting out of debt. The people look forward to an era of railroad building in the near future unparalleled in the history of the State, from which they confidently expect good results. The State debt is not large and will be considerably reduced by the acts of the special session of the Legislature. Gov. Jones thinks very little of it will remain at the end of his administration. The loan companies are doing very little business in the State. Many of them have withdrawn recently.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 17,-The report of the State Banking Board just issued contains much encouragement for business men. It shows the condition of the State and private banks at the close of business on May 26, 1897, as compared with that at the close on Dec. 31, 1896. At esent there are 400 banks, as compared with 414 on Dec. 31. During the interval 23 banks have closed, 3 have reorganized, and 9 new banks have opened. Under the head of liabilities there is a general falling off in the amounts. with a notable exception in the item of deposits, which shows an increase of \$1,008,-628.96. In resources there is an increase of \$1,227,123.40. These latter two items, resources and deposits, are regarded as especially encouraging by business men.

#### THE BRADBURYS RECONCILED. Husband and Wife Talk Over Their Troubles and Then Appear in Public.

CHICAGO, July 17.-The reconciliation beween John Bradbury, the young California millionaire, and his wife took place at the Wellington Hotel to-day, and to-morrow night the young couple will start East together, while Mrs. Banning, Mrs. Bradbury's mother, will go back to Los Angeles. There were no tears shed, no prayers for forgiveness on the part of Mre. Bradbury, no expression of regret for her elopement with H. Russell Ward. Mrs. Ranning is happy, for what she came

2,000 miles to accomplish is done. In the rôle

of peacemaker she succeeded admirably. When the spectators at the depot witnessed the frigid greeting between husband and wife, there were grave doubts if they would ever be reconciled. There was a long talk on the parlor floor of the hotel between husband, wife, and mother, and then John Bradbury retired to his own room and his wife shared her mother's apartments. Both were late in arising. They breakfasted together in the mother's room, but it was a formal meal. Then the three sat down to talk over the events of the past. The mother-in law went away, and husband and wife were left alone. At noon the three appeared on the par-lor floor. The husband looked pleased, the wife acted like a child in the sulks. They took wife acted like a child in the sulks. They took a closed carriage and drove to the Santa Féticket office. The husband sat alone. There Mrs. Hanning puchased her ticket. She paid for it, too out of her own money, offering the clerk a \$100 bill. Mr. Bradbury asked the way to the Lake Shore ticket office, and there purchased two tickets for New York ovides imited train, which will leave to morrow night. He secured one section of the steeping car and wrote that it was for John Bradbury and wife. The carriage drove to a dry goods store, wife.

night. He secured one section of the steeping car and wrote that it was for John Bradbury and wife. The carriage drove to a dry goods store, and the husband escorted his mother-in-law to the establishment. Then Bradbury stepped back into the carriage and sat down beside his wife. Neither smiled, but they were together and in public.

#### TARIFF CONFEREES AGREE DIVID 100 PERT TO SAVE LIFE.

REPORT ON THE BILL TORE MADE TO THE HOUSE ON MODAY.

The Fight Over the Sugar Schedule Bds in s Compromise in Which the Senate Vins a Partial Victory-Cotton Ties, Haggin, and Burlaps Are Taken from the Free tist. WASHINGTON, July 17.-At this mornic's

ession of the Tariff Bill Conference Co. mittee the deadlock that had existed be tween the Senate and House conferees for more than a week was broken, and the basis of an agreement was reached. The Senate conferees, who had been all along insisting on the adoption of the sugar schedule just as it passed the Senate, found themselves unable to overcome the opposition of the Hous conferees and the pressure from outside sources, and at last reluctantly agreed to ac cept a compromise. The obstacle caused by the disagreement on the sugar schedule having been removed, the rest was comparatively easy sailing, and before the conference adjourned for luncheon to-day it was generally known that an agreement had been reached, and that a report would be made to the House on Monday. When this announcement came semi-officially

from the conference room, it was generally taken to mean that a settlement could only have been reached by the adoption of the sugar schedule just as it came from the House. This, however, is not the case. A compromise schedule has been agreed to, and it will doubtless be found, when the report of the conference has been made public, that the Senate conferees made good their promise not to yield to the pressure for the acceptance of the House schedule. The Senate conferees might have continued to hold out for the adoption of the Senate schedule entire but for the fact that they were confronted with the alternative of arriving at some agreement or being forced to have the sugar schedule made the subject of a vote of instructions in the Senate and House. This, of course, would have been fatal to the Senate bill, as the House is overwhelmingly in favor of their own measure, and conditions in the Senate are so uncertain that the Senate conferees could hard ly afford to trust their actions to the vote of the entire Senate. The Senate conferces have not, however, yielded all that they contended for, ugh it is probable that the differential rate as fixed by the House remains, and that the Senate provision for a reduction of one-tenth of a cent a pound on sugars below 87° may have been eliminated, the new schedule agreed upon will be found to be a compromise between the Senate and House schedules as submitted to

ference this afternoon the clerks of the Senate Committee on Finance and the House Committee on Ways and Means were sent for, and they are at work at the Capitol to-night under the direction of a few members of the conference committee putting the report into shape for the signatures of the conference. They hope to have the work completed so as to be signed to-morrow. The Democratic members of the conference will be called into consultation Monday morning. The bill will then be reported to the House during Monday's session, as that body granted the Senate's request for a conference, and it is the programme to have it disposed of before adjournment on that day by means of a special order from the Committee on Rules. The conference report will then come up in the Senate on Tuesday, but it is uncertain when a vote can be reached there. The Democratic Senators will, of course, desire time to thace themselves on record in opposition to the amendments made in conference and to the bill itself, and it is the opinion of the leaders in the Senate that a final vote cannot be reached before Thursday or Friday of next week.

It is learned to-night from one of the members of the Conference Committee that one of the chief causes of the deadlock was the difference of opinion with regard to the Senate of the deadlock was the difference of opinion with regard to the Senate of the conference Committee that one of the stood that it was the dispute over this provision that gave rise to the angry meeting of the conference yesterday, when the policeman on duty outside the conference restored to the dutiable list, at a refuced rate, however, nearly all the articles which were placed on the free list by the votes of Democratic Senators. These articles included, cotton ties, cotton bagging, burlaps, matting and similar articles, and the Democrats will, of course, make a determined fight for their restoration to the free list. The provision for a stamp tax on stocks and bonds, placed in the list as Senate smeadment at the detection of t

will, of course, make a determined light for their restoration to the free list. The provision for a stamp tax on stocks and bonds, placed in the bill as a Senate amendment at the dictation of the Republican caucus, was not disturbed by the conference, nor was the duty on lead ore.

A determined fight will be made in the Senate over the action of the conference in agreeing to the House rate of \$2 per thousand feet on white pine lumber as against the Senate acts of \$1. Senator Burrows, who is one of the Senate conference has been a persistent advocate of the two-dollar rate, and his action in holding out for this amount in opposition to the instructions of the Senate has been severely criticised. Senator Burrows's colleague, Mr. McMillan, was in favor of the one-dollar rate, and this division of opinion represented the opposing views of the Northwestern lumbermen.

All absent Senators and Representatives have been telegraphed to be on hand on Monday, and it is the general opinion of the leaders of the Senate and House that the Tariff bill can be finally disposed of so that Congress can adjourn by Saturday, unless detained by a currency commission message or other important recommendations from the President.

There has been so much sensational talk while the bill has been in conference about sugar stock speculation and under influences brought to bear on Senators that the conferees are believed to have purposely arranged that there

stock speculation and undue influences brought to bear on Senators that the conferces are believed to have purposely arranged that there can be no more stock gambling based on speculation as to the conclusions of the conference. The report of the agreement was kept secret until after 12 o'clock to-day, and it is more than probable that the text of the agreement will be made public before the opening of business on Monday.

After the news of the agreement of the tariff conferces became known this afternoon, it was stated authoritatively that the President's currency commission message would be sent to Congress as soon as the Tariff bill was passed. The further statement was made that the Administration expects action on

currency commission message would be sent to Congress as soon as the Tariff bill was passed. The further statement was made that the Administration expects action on the recommendation contained in the message at this session. While this may be the present intention of the President, there is still considerable doubt as to whether the message will ever see the light of day. Its transmission has been postponed so often, and opinion among public men is so divided as to its advisability, that there is good reason to believe that it will remain in the President's dosk until the next session of Congress. Protests against sending it have been numerous. The dosire of Congress to adjourn as soon as the Tariff bill has been disposed of is one of the main reasons why it may be retained at the White House, and the President may again yield to the persuasions of political supporters, who think a grave mistake will be made in bringing the matter to the attention of the legicalities branch at this time. in bringing the matter to the legislative branch at this time.

### RESCUE OF A 275-POUNDER.

It Was All Pour Men Could Do to Get Mrs. Mary Hoffman, the wife of the skipper of the

coal barge Billy, moored at the foot of West Seventy-seventh street, started to walk along the gangplank to the pier about 8 o'clock last evening. Mrs. Hoffman weighs about 275 pounds. When she reached the middle of the plank she lost her balance and fell into the water. She screamed. Edward Flynn of 300 West Sixty-eighth street and Edward O'Beirno of 230 West Sixty-seventh street heard her. They jumped into the water, and, one on each side, they managed to keep her head above water. Her husband and Policeman Med-ormick got a ladder and lowered it into the water from the pier, holding it from the top. Flynn and O'Beirne got Miss. Hoffman to the foot of the ladder. She began to climb up slowly. Her husband and Med-ormick Jeannt that she weighed too much for them to hold up. When she was near the top of the laider they had to let go of it. She fell back into the water, with the ladder on ton of her. Flynn and O'Beirne got the laider and handod it up to ber husband and the cop. Mrs. Hoffman was nearly unconscious by the time the laider was replaced. Flynn and O'Beirne assisted her when she tried to climb it again, and she managed to reach the top. Dr. McNider of Roosevelt Hospital got the water out of Mrs. Hoffman and she went back to the Billy. water. She screamed. Edward Flynn of 300

Nakodas, E. & W. Nakodas, Both new offsets in high banded collars,—Adu.

John Serman's Herete Feat in Cleveland in

CLEVEIAND, O., July 17 .- At 6:30 o'clock this evening a carpenter started with two compan ion to cross the central viaduct from the south. They had reached the draw when a woman's screan was heard.

"Oh, save my boy; he's drowning. Oh, save him," came the cry from beneath the viaduct. Norman and his friends ran to the side and looked over. Way down below, so far that they could hardly distinguish objects, they saw child floundering in the thick water. On the levee beside the river was a woman screaming. "He'll dawn, sure," remarked John Wilson be of the me.

Boys, I've a tenily of my own," exclaimed Oman. "He won't-trowned if I can save him." Wih a jump Norman-eached the handrail of the draw. He straightenes up, poised there for a momest, and then dived, hands outstretched before his head. He struck the water and his companions gave him so for lost. His head appeared above the water. That he was in distress was cylined by his slow movements, but he made his way to the boy, who sunk before his rescuer reached him. Norman dived again. Coming to the surace he had the boy clutched tight in his right arm. With his left he made for the levee at the side of the

The boy was unconscious, but alive, and was esuscitated shortly after being taken from the

water. The distance which Norman dived is about 100 feet, five feet further than the Jennings avenue car, with its load of passengers, fell two rears ago, when all on board, with one excepion, were killed. Norman lives with his family at 14 Rose court. He may die.

DEATH OF CHARLES F CROCKER. The Son of a Rich Man, He Worked His Way Up from a Clerkship.

San Francisco, July 17 .- Col Charles F. Crocker died at his country bome at Uplands, San Mateo, at 7:15 o'clock this evening.

Charles F. Crocker was born forty-three years go in Sacramento, Cal. He was the oldest son f Charles Crocker, who, with Leland Stanford. Collis P. Huntington, and Mark Honking built the Central Pacific Railroad, Young Crocker was educated in the public schools of Sacramento and the Brooklyn Polytechnic of Sacramento and the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. After making a trip to Japan he entered the office of the Southern Pacific Railroad as a clerk. He worked his way up until he reached the place of Vice-President. He was also President of the Market Street Railway Company of San Francisco and the Oriental Steamship Company, and he was prominent in many other corporations which are owned or controlled by the Southern Pacific.

He was married in 1890 to Miss Jennie M. Easton, who died nine yearg ago. His wife was a daughter of A. M. Easton.

Mr. Crocker was a Republican, and when George C. Perkins was Governor of California Mr. Crocker served on his staff. He was a delegate to two national conventions, and he was nominated as a Republican elector last year. Mr. Crocker was President of the California Academy of Sciences, a trustee of the Stanford University and a thirty-third degree Mason. He was also a member of the Pacific, Bohemian, Union and University clubs of San Francisco, and of the Union Club of this city. Institute. After making a trip to Japan he

GIRL BECOMES INSANE ON A TRAIN She Raved About a Young Man and Was or Her Way to This City.

NEWBURG, July 17 .- When the 4:15 train rolled into the depot at Fishkill Landing this afternoon the conductor stopped for some minutes. A handsome girl had been taken seriously ili on his train. He called the trainmen to assist him to remove her from the car, as she be-came violent. She was insane beyond a doubt. A hurried call was made for an ambulance and all the way to the hospital she raved about some young man. "I didn't do it, Harry," she repeated. She was taken to the General Hospital and to-night lies in a precarious condition.

Letters found upon her show that her name is Salena Lawson. She was maid to some one on the Dinsmore estate at Staatsburg, and was on her way to visit her sister, Mrs. Mixtruheim, who lives at 164 East Ninety second street, New York

PARENTS CONSULT THE STARS.

Want to Know Durrant's Fate-Trying to SAN FRANCISCO, July 17 .- The parents of Theodore Durrant, the condemned murderer, have been consulting astrologers to ascertain what the stars say about his fate.

Durrant's father is trying to gain permission to photograph his son for animatascope purposes, but it is doubtful whether the prison di-

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.-The rush of foreign ers who are amenable to taxation under the Allen Tax law to get naturalized since the passage of that act has been tremendous. At torneys who make a specialty of securing naturalization papers are overrun with application but they are practically helpless, as nearly all the county courts have adjourned for the sum-mer vacation season. Philadelphia attorney are trying to got Judges in other counties to hold court for the naturalization of aliens, but so far have not met with success.

The Wannamakers Acquitted of Murder. COLUMBIA, S. C., July 17,-At 10 o'clock night a Barnwell county jury acquitted T. H. and W. W. Wannamaker of the murder of Churles T. Jones in Rambers on June 22. T. H. Charles I. Jones in Bamberg on June 22. T. H. Wannamaker, a native of this State, is a member of the New York Cotton Exchange. Much of the evidence of the State was to show that Jones had been shot when sitting in a chair asleep. The built pierced his eyelid, There were no witnesses. The Wannamakers testified to Jones rising, striking, and attempting to draw his pistol as they walked by.

Not Identified as Grace Stevenson. No member of the Stevenson family of Boston called at Bellevue yesterday to see whether the young woman confined there under the name of young woman confined there under the name of Edith L. Hooper of Boston was Grace Stevenson or not. A man who said he was E. M. Thayer of Boston visited the patient and said that she was really Edith L. Hooper of Boston, with whom he was acquainted, but whom he declined to tell anything further about. She has no sear on her left cheek and no broken tooth, which are mentioned in the descriptions of Miss Stovenson.

### Bicyclist Killed in a Collision

MELROSE, Mass., July 17.-While riding on his bicycle with a party of friends on the Napant road to-night Stephen H. Bartlett of this town came in collision with a woman bicyclist. Barilett was thrown from his wheel and received it juries from which he died on his way to the hospital. The woman was uninjured and red away. Bartlett was the driver of steam fir engine No. 1 of Melrose. He was 27 years old.

To Compete with the Pacific Muti Line. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 17,-The Pacific Mail Steamship Company is threatened with a competitive line between here and Panama, backed by British capital. An expert has been examining the project, and a rich London corporation is said to be ready to take hold of it. The expert says the new company could get profitable business because of the present slow boats and poor service.

### Peary Off for the North.

Boston, July 17.-The steamer Hope, Capt. Bartlett in command, which is to convey Mr. Pears and his party to Greenland, haished loading inte this evening, and got away about 10 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Peary and their little daughter boarded the ship about 8 o'clock, and were followed about 9 by Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Lee. The steamer took an extra resider and short thinber to repair any damage that might be done by the tee. To Be Shot for Cutting a Telephone Wire

CITY OF MEXICO, July 17 .- A few days ago a elephone wire was cut near Tacubaya. The offender has been captured and will be shot, as the Mexican law prescribes that punishment for such offences.

## TON AND ONE-HALF OF GOLD

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

68 MINERS FROM KLONDIKE BRING WEALTH HOME.

They Land in Scattle with Hoxes and Hags of Nuggets and Dust-A Happy Band Whose Arrival Has Shaken the Pacific Coast-The Value of the Gold Brought Back Estimated at from \$700,000 to \$1,000,000.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 17.-Sixty-eight passengers on the North American Transportation and Trading Company's steamship Portland reached cattle and civilization this morning at 9 o'clock direct from St. Michael's, at the mouth of the Yukon Itiver in Alaska.

The passengers were mostly miners, and they came direct from the Klondike placer mining districts, from which more than \$1 500,000 gold vas taken last winter. The men brought back me and one-half tons of gold in nuggets and dust. It is worth in round numbers \$1,000,000.

From San Francisco to the furthermost point in Alaska the coast is wild with the excitenent prowing out of the fabulous finds in the Klondike, which is a river emptying into the Yukon, in the Northwest Terri-tory. It is fifty miles by river from Forty Mile, on the Alaska boundary, to the scene of the recent finds and about forty miles in a straight line. The discoverer of the Klondike placer siggings was George McCormack, a poor miner, who was known as Siwash George. The first claim was staked on Bonanza Creek, emptying into the Klondike, Aug. 17 last. Since that time 400 claims have been located and the population of the camp has grown from bothing to 4,000, Reliable estimates made by Canadian officers and experienced miners give the probable output of the district during the next five years at over ten millions.

These are the Argonauts: William Stanley of Seattle, Clarence Berry of Los Angeles, Frank Phiscater of Barod, Mich.; C. Anderson, British Columbia; C. A. Branan, San Francisco; O. Finstead and Henry Anderson, Los Angeles; Richard Blake, Dungeness, B. C.; William Sloane, Nanaimo, British Columbia; Jack Horne, Tacoma; Frank Kellar, Los Angeles; W. J. Kelly, Tacoma; W. R. Simms, Scattler A. Menzies, Arizona; John Wilkenson, Nana-imo, B. C.; J. E. Boucher, Madison, Wis.; Patrick Coteland, British Columbia: J. Clements Los Angeles; Harry Olsen, San Francisco; H. Grathir, Port Townsend; J. Dore, R. J. Des-roche, Ira McNulty, Purcell and J. H. Moffatt, all of San Francisco; Victor Lord, Olympia, Wash.; William Murcher, Shelton, Wash.; Joseph Caylas, Montreal; Charles Ambuscher, a Swiss; Henry Proteau, Mount Vernon, Wash.: C. H. Loveland, C. Silverlock, F. Bellinger, and James Johnson.

When the Portland pulled into the harbor this morning, the SUN correspondent went on board of her and obtained a number of interviews from the returned miners. Stacked up in plain pine boxes in the corner of the skipper's cabin were piles of buckskin sacks bulging out with coarse gold and nuggets. A small safe contained the sacks of a number of the more suspicious miners. Altogether, the sacks of gold in the safe and the boxes amounted to at least three-quarters of a million dollars in round numbers.

More than a fourth of the miners on board pre ferred not to trust their wealth to the skipper and carried it around with them or else left is in their staterooms, where they stood guard over it with revolvers. Here are some of the biggest winners:

William Stanley of this city, formerly a blacksmith, went into the country two years ago lass spring. To-day he returned with \$115,000 in gold nuggets and dust. His claim is on the Bonanza Creek, emptying into the Klondike five miles above Daw-son City, the headquarters of the camp. Clarence Berry, formerly a farmer of Fresno, Cal., brought back seven sacks containing \$135,000. Berry went to the Yukon in 1894. To THE SUN correspondent this afternoon he told the following story of his fortune hunting: "My luck was bad for three years. Last fall I came out and married, and when I went back I heard of the Klondike. I was early on the ground, locating with other parties three claims

on Eldorado Creek. We struck it rich. That's "Last winter I took out \$130,000 in thirty box lengths. A box length is 12 by 15 feet, and in one length I found \$10,000. Another time the second largest nugget ever found in the Yukon was taken out of my claim. It weighed thirteen ounces and was worth \$213. I have known men to take out \$1,000 a day from a drift claim. Of course, the gold was found in pockets, and those finds, you can rest assured, were very scarce. I would not advise a man to take in an outfit that would

"He must expect to be disappointed, and the chances are that he may prospect for years without finding a paying claim, and again he may be lucky enough to strike it rich. The country is wild, rough, and full of hardships for those unused to the rigors of Arctic winter. If a man makes a fortune he is liable to earn it by severe hardships and sufferings, but then grit, perso verance and luck will probably reward hard work with a comfortable income for life,"

cost less than \$500.

Henry Anderson, a native of Sweden and well known on the Lound, sold a one-half interest in his claim on Eldorado Creek and has come back to Seattle with \$45,000 spot cash, the proceeds of the sale, T. J. Kelly and son of Tacoma went in last year and made \$10,000. The son is in charge of the claim and the father is among the Portland's passengers.

Frank Keller of Los Angeles is one of the Portland's passengers. He went in last year, mined during the winter, and last year sold the claim for \$35,000. William Sloat, formerly a dry goods merchant of Lanimo, B. C., sold his claim for \$52,000, and with the gold he took from the mine is back on the Portland. Another man named Wilkenson of the same city sold his claim for \$10,000, and is back to stay.

Jack Horne, a pugilist, of Tacoma, dug up \$6,000 and is here to stay. Frank Phiscator of Baroda, Mich., is here with \$96,000, the result of his labors in Miles. Capt. Strickland of the Canadian mounted police, who is en route to Ottawa on official business, is among the arrivals. He says:

"When I left Dawson City a month ago there were about 800 claims, staked out and between 2,000 and 3,000 people. We can safely say that there was \$1,500,000 to gold mined last winter. Wages in mines were \$15 a day, and the sawmill paid laborers \$10 a day with claims now staked. but will afford employment for about 5,000 men, I believe. If a man is strong and healthy and wants to work he can find employment at good wages. Several mea worked on an interest, or what is termed a lay, and during winter realized from \$5,000 to \$10,000. The mines are from 35 to 100 miles

from Alaska boundary." The Captain is cautious and conservative in his statements. Tim Kelly, an old citizen of Scattle, being questioned as to when he proposed going back to the mines, replied; "Never. Thave had all I want of it and all I want out of it. I am satisfied, and can stay

J. Keller, who pronounced it the richest gold country in the world, said:

"It was 6s degrees below zero last winter and the ground was reezen to the depth of furty feet. The snow doesn't fall to any great depth, three feet being the greatest, and that was night and florey frost. All the gold is taken out of gravel by thawing in the summer. There are nine months of winter. We left Dawson City on a river steamer on June 19, and were eight days reaching St. Michael's, 1,800 miles. The weather in kloudike was warm